

ALLIES HOLD GERMAN ALL ALONG THE LINE

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S REPORTS

The enemy nowhere gained any vantage points in the great battle which raged yesterday. Some gains were made by the Germans, but these are trivial as compared to the great effort being made and in no way comparable to the initial gains in various great attacks.

The official German bulletins sent out from Berlin yesterday admit that the offensive is being retarded by the stubborn resistance of the Allies.

It is known that the Germans have powerful reserves still in hand to be thrown into the battle. These reserves are especially strong southeast of Rheims, where they may soon be used.

Yesterday a spirited bombardment of the British positions in the Arrmentieres salient was begun. This may forecast another German offensive in Flanders, based possibly on the supposition that the British lines may have been weakened on the north to furnish reinforcements for the French and Americans on the southern front.

PARIS, July 17—(Associated Press)—Along the sixty miles of battlefield, of which the ruined city of Rheims marks the center, the great battle which opened at midnight on Sunday continues to rage and, except at some isolated points along the line, the German hordes are being held by the stubborn defense of the Americans, French and Italians. At no point have the Germans advanced to any damaging degree, while on one sector, south of the Marne, the American forces have brilliantly counter-attacked and driven the enemy back along a front of nearly six miles.

On this section, east and southeast of Chateau Thierry, a comparatively large force of Americans are being used, having been brought up as reserves. Here, fighting with the French, they have regained considerable ground and now hold the high lands dominating the valley of the Marne for some miles east of Chateau Thierry.

GERMANS CROSS THE MARNE

Farther east, between Dormans and Mareuil-le-Port, the Germans have crossed the Marne in large force, despite the most desperate defense of the river by a mixed French and American force which fought throughout the day heavily outnumbered. Here the Franco-Americans have been forced back, yielding ground foot by foot and making the enemy pay a terrific price for every yard gained.

The Germans now control the south bank of the Marne for a distance of twelve miles, from Gland, just north of the positions regained by the Americans, to Mareuil-le-Port. Early in the day, in the region of Chantillon north of the Marne, the Germans massed a heavy force and drove hard against the French, who yielded and took up a new position on the south bank of the river, American reserves being brought up in support.

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER ALL DAY

The enemy pressed its advantage and managed to throw six bridges across the stream, effecting the passage at a very heavy cost. Five of the six bridges were shot to pieces by the French and American artillery and went out while crowded with troops, driven forward against the murderous hail of shell and bullets. Once across the river the Germans pressed the defending lines back in terrific fighting. At no point, however, have the Germans been able to make good a gain of more than four miles, which is less than a quarter of the distance they had expected to make on their first day's drive. Orders taken from captured officers show that the plan of the German staff counted upon an advance of twenty-two kilometers.

SAMMIES SMASH BACK

South of the Marne, on the front where the Germans first effected their crossing on Monday, just to the east of Chateau Thierry, the Franco-Americans wiped out the German salient in a strong counter offensive, capturing the villages of Fossey and Crezancy in the morning. Another vigorous onslaught was made in the afternoon and the villages of St. Aignan, La Chappelle and Monthurel, with Hill 223, were regained. Many prisoners were taken and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

Attacks on the American positions west of Chateau Thierry were repulsed and the enemy badly punished without gaining a yard of ground.

TOTAL GAINS INSIGNIFICANT

While the fighting has been continuous and heavy along the entire front, from west of Chateau Thierry to Massignies, sixty miles and more to the east, the German gains have been insignificant while their losses have been tremendous. The general assault of Monday could not be renewed by the enemy, so closely did the defense detect each gathering in force and smash it by artillery.

The German gains of the day, despite the fact that they employed forty divisions in the fighting out of nearly seventy in position for the drive, were confined to their minor advance south of the Marne and to one point east of Rheims, where the French at Prunay, eight miles southeast of the Cathedral City, were forced from their positions and retired to a new line behind the River Vesle. This marks a gain of two miles at this point for the Germans their only gain for an entire day's heavy fighting along the eastern line. At all other points they were bloodily repulsed.

AS BITTER AS THE SOMME

The correspondent at the front of the Temps says that this German offensive is as heavy and as bitter as the first great offensive launched against the British in March, when the British line was broken and the advance along the Somme towards Amiens was made possible.

This same correspondent, describing the fierceness of the resumption of the assault yesterday, says that at first the contending armies fought through a terrific thunder storm, in which the artillery of the heavens vied with the man-made storm along the blazing line of trenches. The Allies, he reports, are most confident and regard the great battle as being so far distinctly in their favor.

Reports from the entire battle line show that the offensive so far has been a complete failure except in minor localities, while word from the divisional commanders east of Rheims show that their troops have not only prevented the Germans from advancing but have inflicted such heavy casualties that the spirit of the enemy appears to have been broken and there is left little vigor in their latest assaults.

CALL IT PEACE OFFENSIVE

Prisoners taken at widely separated places along the front say that they were told by their leaders on the eve of the drive that the present attack would be the last the Allies could stand and that it

QUARTER MILLION AMERICANS FIGHTING IN GREAT BATTLE

WASHINGTON, July 17—(Associated Press)—Probably more than a quarter of a million American troops of all arms are now engaged in the great struggle to hold the Germans back from Paris, according to a statement made last night by Secretary Baker, after he had studied the report being received from General Pershing.

It is not probable, however, says the secretary, that the forces in the great battle are those of the just organized First American Army Corps fighting as a unit and under the command directly of General Liggett. The Americans are fighting as first line troops with the French, with whom they are probably brigaded, and as reserves for the French south of the Marne.

WINNING MAGNIFICENTLY IN COUNTERS

Reports last night, summing up the general situation along the Franco-American sectors, state that the Americans have done magnificent work in driving the Germans back a long a distance in the valley of the Burmedin River, where it joins the Marne, regarding the village of St. Aignan, La Chappelle, Monthurel, Fossey and Crezancy in co-operation with the French. This counter attack swept the Germans back, with heavy losses in casualties, in prisoners and in material.

East of this front the French and Americans have been pressed back in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war, the Germans heavily outnumbering them and driving forward regardless of losses. The Franco-Americans are contesting every inch of the ground and heaping up the oncoming German in piles of dead.

CRISIS OF BATTLE YET AHEAD

Referring to this portion of the line, the American military attaché at Paris cabled yesterday that the Germans had made substantial progress during the past twenty-four hours and that the French officials believe the crisis in the great battle is yet to come, although the first rush of the enemy has been distinctly checked.

Generals Pershing and Bliss, in their official reports, re-stated the situation as satisfactory. On the strictly American section of the line between Chateau Thierry and Jaulgonne, the fighting yesterday ended with a loss to the Germans, the Americans regaining the greater part of the territory taken by the enemy in his initial rush.

LOCAL VICTORY AT VAUX

West of Chateau Thierry, in a battle distinct from the general engagement, the Americans won a signal victory yesterday, repulsing a heavy German attack upon their line at Vaux and Hill 204, between which positions the enemy attempted to thrust. After their repulse the Germans opened up a heavy bombardment of the American lines.

The number of the prisoners taken along this sector, say the reports, is the lowest noted among the Germans in recent months.

South of the Marne, when the Germans first drove forward on Monday, the Americans withdrew from the first line trenches after a show of resistance and attempted to take over the ground they were cut to pieces by the American machine guns and driven back, leaving many dead. It was here that the Americans took more than a thousand prisoners.

DEPARTMENT SATISFIED

Yesterday the war department issued a statement on a despatch from General Pershing to General Bliss, chief of staff, regarding the fighting of Monday. This statement said: "The general situation this morning was regarded as satisfactory."

Warning was given that greater pressure of German reserves is still to be looked for.

From cables received here, the war department announced, reported that the American forces drove the enemy out from the towns of Fossey and Crezancy on the south bank of the Marne, taking more than a thousand prisoners.

W.S.S.

WASHINGTON, July 16—(Official)—Madame Botchkarova, who was the organizer and former leader of Russia's women's "Battalion of Death", appeared today before a group of United States senators and pleaded earnestly for immediate military intervention by the Allies in Russia.

Madame Botchkarova urged that an American army of 100,000 men, or a combined Allied force, be sent through Russia. Unless aid is given soon, she said, it will be too late to save Russia from Germany. Economic aid is needed but military intervention is imperative.

A military expedition composed entirely of Japanese would not be welcomed in Russia, Madame Botchkarova said. She added that the Bolshevik army is made up chiefly of former German and Austrian prisoners who have been turned loose by the Bolshevik leaders and inducted into their army.

CASUALTY LIST IS LARGEST REPORTED

WASHINGTON, July 16—(Associated Press)—The American casualty list cabled today from France, which includes victims of the early stages of the fierce fighting in which American forces are now engaged, is the largest yet announced. It includes a total of fifty-six killed in action and eighteen dead of wounds.

The casualty list is classified as follows: Killed in action, forty-two; died of wounds, ten; severely injured, seventeen; missing, eighteen. Killed in action, fourteen; died of wounds, eight; severely injured, three; other causes, one; severely injured, fifty-three; missing, twenty-two; taken prisoner, one.

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PEACE TERMS OF PRESIDENT ACCEPTABLE TO BURIAN

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Says He Approves Heartily of Four New Points Laid Down By Wilson

AMSTERDAM, July 16—(Official)—There is hardly any difference in the general principles laid down as the basis for peace by the Entente Allies and the United States and by the Central Powers, in the expressed opinion of Baron Stefan von Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

Baron von Burian's statement to this effect is contained in a letter he has addressed to the premiers of Austria and Hungary, in which he adds that he approves of the four new peace points laid down by President Wilson in his speech made on July 4.

In his letter to the premiers Foreign Minister Burian said: "There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both sets of belligerents as the basis for peace."

BALKS AT DEMANDS

"President Wilson's four new points shall not arouse our opposition, apart from certain exaggerations. The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino and the German colonies appears insurmountable."

Regarding President Wilson's four new points, von Burian said he was able to approve of them heartily and that to a great extent "nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his cooperation."

HUNS ARE WRONGED

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrongs done and insist upon restitution, then this is a claim we could urge with more justification against them, because we have been attacked and the wrong done us must be redressed."

"We are prepared to discuss everything except our own territory."

The four new points of President Wilson referred to by von Burian are the four ends for which the President's last speech said the Allies are fighting. These four ends are, in President Wilson's words, the following:

1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.
2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a selfish settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.
3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individuals of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.
4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a united national opinion to which all must submit and by which every international judgment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

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Battalion of Death Leader Urges Armed Intervention

American Should Send Army of Hundred Thousand Before It Is Too Late, Madame Botchkarova Tells Senators

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American Planes Now Going Forward Rapidly To France

Four Hundred and Fifty Already There Or On Way, Says Baker; Liberty Motors Being Delivered In Large Numbers

WASHINGTON, July 16—(Official)—Four hundred and fifty American built battle planes had been sent abroad or delivered at American ports for shipment to our army in France, up to July 3, according to a statement today by Secretary of War Baker.

Secretary Baker announced that up to that date deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes had reached 2514.

W.S.S.

WASHINGTON, July 16—(Associated Press)—An American Red Cross hospital at Joux was bombarded this morning by a squadron of German aviators.

Two enlisted men were killed, and nine of the hospital staff wounded. One of the wounded is Jane Jeffrey, a nurse.

Doctors who were operating at four tables continued their work under the bombardment.

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